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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/077,777	02/20/2002	Shiyeki Matsuda	111995	3646
25944	7590 08/24/2004		EXAM	INER
OLIFF & BERRIDGE, PLC P.O. BOX 19928			WONG, EDNA	
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22320			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
	•		1753	

DATE MAILED: 08/24/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

			2		
		Application No.	Applicant(s)		
		10/077,777	MATSUDA ET AL.		
	Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit		
		Edna Wong	1753		
Period f	The MAILING DATE of this communication ap for Reply	opears on the cover sheet v	vith the correspondence address		
THE - Ext afte - If th - If N - Fai Any ear	HORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REP MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION ensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1 for SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. The period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a rest of period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period lure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statury reply received by the Office later than three months after the mail and patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	l. . 136(a). In no event, however, may a eply within the statutory minimum of th d will apply and will expire SIX (6) MC ate, cause the application to become A	reply be timely filed irty (30) days will be considered timely. NTHS from the mailing date of this communication. ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).		
Status					
,	Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>15 July 2004</u> .				
· <u> </u>	☐ This action is FINAL. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.				
3)∟_	3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.				
	closed in accordance with the practice under	Ex parte Quayle, 1955 C.	D. 11, 455 O.G. 215.		
Disposi	tion of Claims				
5)□ 6)⊠ 7)□	Claim(s) 1-15 is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdred Claim(s) is/are allowed. Claim(s) 1-15 is/are rejected. Claim(s) is/are objected to. Claim(s) are subject to restriction and	rawn from consideration.			
Applica	tion Papers				
10)	The specification is objected to by the Examination The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) and a specificant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct The oath or declaration is objected to by the I	ccepted or b) objected to be drawing(s) be held in abeya ection is required if the drawin	ance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  ng(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).		
Priority	under 35 U.S.C. § 119				
12)⊠ a	Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign All b) Some * c) None of:  1. Certified copies of the priority docume 2. Certified copies of the priority docume 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority docume application from the International Bure See the attached detailed Office action for a list	nts have been received. nts have been received in iority documents have bee eau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	Application No on received in this National Stage		

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office PTOL-326 (Rev. 1-04)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

Attachment(s)

This is in response to the Amendment dated July 15, 2004. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

#### Response to Arguments

#### Claim Objections

Claims 1-5, 9 and 13 have been objected to because of minor informalities.

The objection of claims 1-5, 9 and 13 has been withdrawn in view of Applicants' amendment.

### Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

Claims 2 and 5 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

The rejection of claims 2 and 5 under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, has been withdrawn in view of Applicants' amendment.

# Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

Claims **1-15** have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Matsuda** (US Patent No. 5,645,706).

The rejection of claims 1-15 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

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Matsuda is as applied in the Office Action dated January 15, 2004 and incorporated herein. The rejection has been maintained for the following reasons:

Applicants state that Matsuda fails to disclose a phosphate chemical treatment bath which is substantially free of metal ions other than those which are a component of the film, as recited in the rejected claims, because the bath of Matsuda contains Na<sup>+</sup> which is a metal ion other than an ion which is a component of the film. In response, Matsuda teaches that "the management of the chemical treatment bath basically involves the control of the oxidation-reduction potential. Hence, it is preferable to add main reagents (an acidic chemical containing phosphoric acid, nitric acid, zinc, etc.) in response to the change in the oxidation-reduction potential; however, for a stricter management of the chemical treatment bath, it is *preferable* to additionally utilize the other electrochemical parameters of the chemical treatment bath, such as the hydrogen ion concentration (PH) and the electric conductivity (EC)" [col. 14, lines 17-26].

Introducing a chemical such as caustic soda is a preferred embodiment for the stricter management of the chemical treatment bath. However, the disclosure of reference must be considered for what it fairly teaches one of ordinary skill in the art, pertinence of non-preferred disclosure must be reviewed in such light. *In re Meinhardt* 157 USPQ 270; and MPEP § 2123.

Thus, the suggested non-preferred embodiment would have been for the less stricter management of the chemical treatment bath by not introducing a chemical such

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as caustic soda, and just adding the main reagents (an acidic chemical containing phosphoric acid, nitric acid, zinc, etc.) in response to the change in the oxidation-reduction potential.

Applicants state that Matsuda fails to teach any relationship between the ORP and the sludge content. In response, claim 3 does not recite any relationship between the ORP and the sludge content. It is well settled that unpatented claims are given the broadest, most reasonable interpretation and that limitations are not read into the claims without a proper claim basis therefor. *In re Prater* 415 F. 2d 1393, 162 USPQ 541 (CCPA 1969); *In re Zeltz* 893 F. 2d 319, 13 USPQ 1320.

Applicants state that Matsuda fails to disclose or suggest maintaining an ORP of equal to or greater than 770 mV in the treatment bath. In response, Matsuda teaches that if it is attempted to control the ORP of the treatment bath to <u>560 mV or greater</u>, then it will be necessary to oxidized the Fe<sup>2+</sup> to Fe<sup>3+</sup> (col. 11, lines 60-62). An ORP (AgCl electrode potential) of <u>560 mV corresponds to 770 mV</u> in terms of the hydrogen standard electrode potential (col. 13, lines 30-47).

Thus, controlling the ORP of the treatment bath to 560 mV or greater is maintaining an ORP of equal to or greater than 770 mV in the treatment bath.

Applicants state that in Matsuda, an Fe-phosphate complex is assumed to be

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"Fe<sup>2+</sup>-H<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>". If such an Fe-complex were to be replenished in a treatment bath having an ORP of equal to or greater than 700 mV, the ORP would be decreased. In response, since the treatment bath is controlled to have an ORP of 560 mV or greater (see above), it appears that the treatment bath would have been replenished with an amount of an Fe-phosphate complex that would provide for an ORP of equal to or greater than 700 mV.

Applicants state that Matsuda does not disclose all of the features recited in claim 9. In response, claim 9 recites "wherein NO, NO<sub>2</sub> and/ $\underline{or}$  N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> gases". The gases are recited in the alternative, and thus, do not need to be all present.

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Edna Wong whose telephone number is (571) 272-

1349. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri 7:30 am to 3:30 pm, Flex

Schedule.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Nam Nguyen can be reached on (571) 272-1342. The fax phone number

for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Edna

Primary Examiner

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EW

August 20, 2004